

SPiRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

ADVANTAGES OF CO-OPERATION.

Every commercial and industrial interest would heartily rejoice in the discovery of a panacea for the strikes, usury, high rents, low wages, and dear food—in short, all monopolies which exist, whether of labor or capital. The happy day of the universal abolition of usurers and "middlemen," to make money and marketing dear, when the capitalist and laborer shall go hand in hand, contented with what they pay and receive, and when landlords and tenants shall lie down together in mutual satisfaction, is probably still a great distance of time removed; but there can no longer be a doubt that co-operation has done much to hasten, at least in the more intelligent and liberal communities, the reconciliation of many of those differences which have brought capital and labor into false and damaging antagonism. After more than twenty-five years of successful application, in various parts of Europe and America, it would seem that the virtues of co-operation have been clearly established. It is highly important, therefore, that they should be understood and the public educated to appreciate them. The Tribune has lately been actively engaged in this work, and published on Saturday several more letters of a double series, giving an accurate, if not an exhaustive, exposition of practical co-operation abroad and at home. These letters have embraced accounts of the co-operative groceries of England, France, and Massachusetts; the co-operative farms of England and France; the co-operative kitchens of France and Switzerland; the co-operative dwellings of France; and the co-operative and industrial partnerships among iron-molders, tanners, printers, weavers, boatmen, bakers, shoemakers, butchers, comb-makers, tailors, etc., of both continents. The practical efforts of 70 branches of trade have been unnoticed; their successes have been fully told, but not exaggerated, and few of the many practical manufacturers, mechanics, and agriculturists, before whom the letters have been laid, but have found therein suggestive facts to reflect upon. Some of these are well worthy of recapitulation.

I. Co-operation has abolished strikes. It is the united testimony of our correspondents, abroad and at home, that co-operative factories have invariably rendered strikes unnecessary in their immediate vicinities, simply by the regulation of wages which the system produces. Having themselves to pay, the co-operatives are reasonable in their demands, and the value of wages does not fluctuate. In vain have the wealthiest and best conducted trades unions in this country and Europe endeavored to establish and regulate the value of labor by strikes. They have proved abortive in nine cases out of ten; at the best, they have been temporarily successful, never decisive; they have merely paralyzed capital, which can afford to be inactive, but they have exhausted labor, which cannot indulge in the luxury of idleness. While trades unions have been expensive and indecisive, as offensive warfare generally proves, the defensive measures of co-operation have been profitable as well as effective. Our correspondent at Milan (Oct. 8, 1869) alluded to a strike of the printers, in which the Union exhausted its exchequer of 20,000 francs, when, turning to co-operation as a remedy, they established a business on 25,000 francs which gave employment to all the strikers, and at once regulated the rates of composition. The iron-molders of this country have spent \$1,500,000 on useless strikes; with less than one-fifth of that sum ten co-operative foundries have been put in successful operation, with the additional result of regulating wages in their localities. The minor effects of these industrial partnerships in reducing the cost of product by decreasing the waste, and advancing the value of real estate by inducing workmen to settle in the neighborhood of their workshops, have also been dwelt upon and conclusively shown in the letters alluded to.

II. Co-operation reduces the cost of food. It is a very great fault of the marketing system of this country—and particularly of this city—that it gives employment and an unnecessary profit to "middlemen." This profit the producers and consumers are compelled to pay; the consumers' proportion being much the largest. It is observed that a quick effect of the establishment of the great co-operative kitchens at Grenoble, France, and Bern, Switzerland, was the abolition of the middlemen, and the consequent reduction of the cost of all kinds of food. The producers go directly to the kitchens as to a market, and deal directly with the consumers—the customers to whom the kitchen furnishes meals at cost. It is a natural result also of the establishment of co-operative stores. In Worcester, Mass., a co-operative grocery there not only controls the country trade in the county but regulates the prices of all food to the consumers. The effect on the price of food is readily seen. Our correspondent abroad recites that at Bern he bought at the co-operative kitchen there a better bowl of soup for 2 cents than he procured at a neighboring hotel, which bought its supplies through the market or middlemen, for 12 cents. The principle advanced in a bowl of "wisdom soup" will apply to a round of American beef, and in practice the kitchens and groceries quoted have made it apply to all kinds of food in its markets of the towns where they are established. Stockholders in the Massachusetts Overseas from 17 to 33 per cent. on all groceries consumed by them; those in England and France save even more than one-third of their expenditures.

III. Co-operation abolishes usury. Usurers, of course, live off the needy and poor. The co-operative banks of Italy and Germany are established for the benefit solely of the poorer classes. Those of Italy, to quote M. Giovanni Silvestri, the director of the Banca Popolare di Milan, have been entirely subservient in principle to the entire eradication of money-lenders and money-brokers, from chartered State banks to pawnbrokers' shops. The older German banks on the system of M. Schulze Dalichsel report the same practical result.

IV. Co-operation reduces rents. The history of the co-operative dwellings at Guise contains proof of this. The "Familliere" at that place, now twenty years old, has not only furnished better lodgings to 300 persons of the working class at less rates than the wretched hovels in which they previously lived at rents ranging from \$1 to \$2.50 per month, but has regulated at a low rate rents on all parts of the town.

V. The greatest enemy of co-operation is ignorance. The system has been most successful in the more enlightened communities. It is noteworthy, though by no means singular, that these communities have invariably

been liberal and republican in politics. Each, data, England, where co-operation is led by a man, is a noble Englishman. The German banks are established in the country where education is most general and German republicans are most numerous. In Italy the successes have been chiefly at Milan and Como, and the central part of Northern Italy, which has always been free from clerical and Austrian influence. In France, co-operation has been most vigorous in Lyons, where exist the most earnest republicans; and here it has prospered in spite of the opposition of the present Napoleon, who made the suppression by General Castellane of the republican co-operative associations a principal part of the programme of the coup d'etat of 1851. In this country the principal successes have been in Massachusetts and the rural districts of Central New York.

Against this ignorance, the friends of co-operation ought to wage persistent warfare by the publication of all practical information attainable. The result would soon be observable and encouraging, and produce a practical alliance between producers and consumers, laborers and capitalists, which would better the condition of all classes, and help every branch of industry.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

From the N. Y. Times. Promptly on its reassembling, Congress has taken up the question of another reduction of the army. The problem presented is the difficult one of diminishing numbers without impairing efficiency; or that of steering between the Scylla and Charybdis of crippling on the one hand and overlooking on the other. Retrenchment of expenses is the clear demand of the hour; but wise legislation will not push the process beyond the military needs of the country.

The two main bills in the House on this question are the War Department's measure and General Logan's modification; the leading bill in the Senate is Senator Wilson's in reference to officers awaiting orders. It is a gratifying omen that thus far the various measures introduced are not so widely opposed to those of last winter—as the bills, for example, of Generals Garfield and Butler. Speaking by way of general criticism, or rather, description, the army projects of Messrs. Logan, Butler, Schenck, Windom, and Congressman of that school have been, in years past, marked by a peculiar prejudice against the Military Academy, which, of course, is to be taken into account in reviewing their schemes. On the other hand, the measures originated at the War Department look commonly at the official estimate of the needs of the service, rather than the poverty of the Treasury—at the force we ought to have under any circumstances rather than at the force we can afford to have under the present financial exigencies of the country.

But General Grant's public interest is larger than his military interest; his administration, pledged to economy, is fulfilling its pledges; and his singular felicity in reducing military expenses, as shown during his brief occupancy of the War Office, now comes in play in this effort to keep down the cost of the army. Perhaps this is one source of the comparative harmony of view existing at the present time. That is to say, the President, the General of the Army, the War Secretary, the Secretary of the Interior, the head of the Indian Bureau, the five division commanders, and all the department and district commanders, are agreed regarding what can and what cannot be afforded in the matter of army economy.

However, there are certain grave differences between the bills of Generals Sherman, Logan, and Wilson. The former—for the General-in-chief is the reputed author of the Headquarters bill just laid before the Military Committee of the House—provides, we believe, for the absorption of some of the officers now doing nothing, and on "awaiting orders" pay, by adding two companies to each infantry regiment, thereby giving to the regiments in this arm the same organization, in this respect, as the cavalry and artillery have. The effect would be to furnish each regiment in the three arms with the same number of officers, and to provide employment for something about 200 officers among those now awaiting orders.

We do not regard this feature of the Headquarters or War Department bill as one likely to be sanctioned by Congress. It will be urged, and with truth, that its effect is simply to increase the army by so many extra companies, and that, however desirable such an increase may be on general grounds, this is not the time, nor is Congress and the people in the mood, to authorize any increase in the military establishment. Decrease, not increase, is the watchword of the hour; economy, not enlargement, the army policy of Congress. Now, in the department reports, and in the division reports, which accompany the late report of General Belknap, and even in the report of General Sherman himself there was no call for an increase of the army. On the contrary, while all these reports took strong and convincing ground in favor of maintaining the present strength of rank and file, leaving all reductions to be made among officers, they showed that the work of the army at the South, among the Indians, on the Pacific, in Alaska, and among the coast-wise garrisons of the Atlantic and the Gulf, was well performed. With peace now prevalent, thanks to the temperate policy of the administration, both at the South and on the Plains, and our English and Spanish outlook by no means alarming, there surely need be no increase of the military force. If it be said that these accretions to the infantry force only provide places for officers already in employ, it may properly be answered that we must not create places which are not needed, and that the true remedy is to relieve from service.

THE COOKE CASE AGAIN.

From the N. Y. World. The Tribune on Friday, in pursuance of what appears to be its settled policy of defending big game, intriguers, and seducers, and of reviling those who denounce or even who recount their offenses, took occasion to attack this journal for its course in relation to the elopement of a married minister with a school-girl of his congregation. This attack makes it necessary for us to recur to this unpleasant subject, and to recapitulate the facts.

The Reverend Mr. Cooke was found the other day to have abandoned his lawful family and to have fled in the prosecution, and, as everybody at the time had reason to suppose and did suppose, in the fruition, of a lawless love. The letters which the man left behind him induced in everybody the belief that he was a flagrant and utterly hardened scoundrel. The wonder then was how such a man came to be in the pastoral position which enabled him to do so much mischief. To solve the puzzle, so as to enable the public to know with whom the blame chiefly lay, the World despatched a reporter to the scene of his former pastorate, with instructions to inquire of those who knew who the Reverend Horace Cooke was best what his conduct had been. The fruits of

that inquiry formed the report in the World of Wednesday. Nothing was suppressed, nothing made unduly prominent. The same story, with very slight variations, was heard from every person inquired of, and no persons were inquired of but those likeliest to know. This was the story told by the reporter of the World. For this truthful account the Rev. Horace Cooke endeavored to avenge himself by an assault, entirely at random, upon a member of the staff of this paper, without knowing anything about the matter—for had he known, it would have been to him a truth that was not ashamed to call "betrayal," and this shameful assault the Tribune on Friday was not ashamed to justify. "Mr. Cooke has been wronged," whines the Tribune, "by the publication of a series of falsehoods respecting his former life." Let it adduce the evidence on which it calls the statements it refers to falsehoods, or own itself the falsifier. "He had no right to take redress into his own hands"—oh, hadn't he?—but where was his remedy? How many would have done the same thing, only done it with a little more vigor? "The Reverend Horace Cooke could not go into court with an action for damages in his present situation." That is to say, he has injured his own character so much that jurors would say, "his damage" is that it was impossible for him to sue. And therefore, according to the Tribune, he is to be justified—for the faint denunciation of the Tribune is plainly justification—for entering a newspaper office and making a random assault upon the first person pointed out to him, without knowing his responsibility, his position, or his name. The Tribune hereby gives notice that it would rather approve the conduct of any person who might consider himself aggrieved by any article in it, who should thereafter enter its editorial rooms and horse-whip any person he might casually meet there. In the eyes of the Tribune, this offense of being an intriguing scoundrel is trivial compared to the offense of calling and proving a man to be an intriguing scoundrel. The pharisaical prig who is revolved by the conduct of the World sees nothing to be revolved at in the conduct of Cooke. It insults every decent man and woman by leading its report of the outcome of a crime which has gone far to break up two families, and has brought scandal upon a church, "The Flirtation's Finale." In the last case of this kind which occurred, the Tribune distinguished itself by offensive and indecent apology for intrigue and abduction, and by abuse of those differently minded men who call a spade a spade and a scoundrel a scoundrel. "Flirtation" is the worst word in use for Cooke's crime. "Lying gossips," "fictionists," "sensational mongers" are the best words it has for those who expose and denounce his crime. The sympathy with actual or attempted adultery which, in the case of Richardson, private friendship made possible and pardonable, in the case of Cooke shows itself as a sympathy with sin of this sort per se. The World denounces the vices of an unworthy minister. The Tribune denounces the World for so denouncing them. People who set a value on female purity and clerical uprightness may choose between us.

AN UPSET KETTLE.

From the Cincinnati Gazette. St. Louis has not by any means abandoned the worship of her idol. Still she hankers after Capitoline honors, and is striving with persevering zeal to accomplish her dreadful designs against Washington. Local papers announce that the day of talk is over and gone, and that "the era of effective action" has been inaugurated. Still, as the old habits of gab are yet strong, having not utterly loosed their hold of the good people of the Mississippi Valley Metropolis—by such proudest title do they designate the city of their love—a meeting was held at the Southern Hotel the other night, at which the chief performers were the reading of sundry letters, benedictive, some small talk, and the appointment of a committee of five, whose pleasant duty it was settled should be to go to Washington and there secure the co-operation of Western members of Congress.

Mr. Reavis had pleasant news to communicate to the meeting. He said a Congressional organization had been started, and although it was begun as late as the 8th of December, it already numbered nearly eighty members. At its head in General Logan, whom an enthusiastic reporter styles "a war-horse of energy and determination." Hon. John Coburn, of Indiana, is secretary. A short letter was read from him, its sentences being rather jerky, and evidently written under the inspiration of deep responsibility. He ventures to breathe forth the wish that they, or he, will overcome all large appropriations asked for by the wretched Washingtonians, and concludes by the announcement, "we are quiet as we can be."

Another significant letter, this one from the Hon. S. H. Boyd, member of Congress from Missouri, was read. This gentleman is more precise than the excellent secretary. He states definitely the number of Congressmen who will vote against appropriations and for removal—seventy-four. He then proceeds to point out artistic merits in the plan, saying, "the beauty of the movement is, we have large meetings, and no one outside knows anything about them, and having first taught them to be patriotic, we have been able to find in a few years a world full of men and women who will be governed by the same law of kindness. The society has therefore published for the use of children certain small books called 'Early Lessons in Kindness,' and some verses entitled the 'Horse's Petition' and 'Take not the Life you Cannot Give.' To each boy who can recite to his teacher the 'Horse's Petition,' and to each girl who can do the same by 'Take not the Life,' etc., it proposes to present a sweet photograph of Gray Friar's Bobby, the Scotch terrier dog who has slept on his master's grave for seven years and a half. Such is the seductive method by which the fellow Philadelphiaans are to be beguiled from attending to the innumerable burdens to the casual expences of friendless dogs, or exploding unexpected torpedoes upon the harmonious chords that make the midnight air vibrate with the sweet concord of their amorous lays.

With these lofty objects in view, a committee of the society waited upon the Board of Education to solicit the introduction into schools of a suitable reading book in behalf of dumb creatures. After a month's delay the ladies were informed that the matter was in the hands of a committee and would be reported upon in time. Attention has also been paid to the establishment of a temporary home for lost and ownerless dogs. The Mayor was visited, and he was so cruel as to express no faith in dogs, but they poodle, or King Charles, or mastiff, or cur, or low degree. He would have them all slaughtered, in which event, of course, there would be no material for the home referred to. He however intimated that dogs might be kept at the home during the brief period which intervened

its importance to the United States, should it be, as now seems more than probable, annexed to this republic. Our correspondent reports that the agents of the Hudson Bay Company are busily engaged misrepresenting the insurgents and attributing their present belligerent attitude to difficulties arising from church matters. The fidelity of these reports must be apparent to all who are familiar with the causes which have brought about the insurrection in the Red River territory. It is not improbable that Governor McDougall's policy was a conciliatory one; and if the statement be correct that he is an advocate of the annexation of British America to the United States, it is evident that he is a man of sound judgment in his respects. But neither conciliation nor advocacy of political union between our Government and the Canadian Dominion can do away with the merits of the revolutionists' cause. Their interests imperatively demanded that some steps be taken to avert the ruin that the rule of Canada would entail upon them. With a vast amount of pluck they resorted to force rather than submit to the Canadians. Their ardent desire to become citizens of this republic, and the efforts they are making to this end, fully attest their sincerity and earnestness.

The end of this popular revolutionary movement on our northwestern frontier must be the absorption of the territory by us, as a person conversant with our history will not deny. It therefore becomes a matter of more than ordinary interest to the American people to know that the climate and agricultural and mining resources of Rupert's Land, which includes the Red River or Winnipeg country, are admirably adapted to the wants of man. It may be true that a great portion of the territory "is occupied by lakes, forests, and impassable tracts of snow and ice;" but there are three hundred and fifty thousand square miles of "prairie or natural meadow land" of the richest character, and capable of yielding larger crops than the land of many of our States does. The difficulties attendant upon transportation are the present great drawback to the comfort and prosperity of settlers. There are no railroads there, and even the ordinary highways are of the most rugged description. These disadvantages are inherent to all countries sparsely populated. Many persons are living now who remember when Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and most of our other Western States were vast tracts of territory, uninhabited save by nomadic Indians and adventuresome hunters. The present population of the Red River territory is small in numbers and somewhat motley in nationality. It comprises mainly Americans, English, Scotch, and French, the "half-breeds," or the offspring of the Caucasian and Indian, predominating. Of these people our correspondent writes at length, and his account of them will be found especially entertaining. The trade of the territory is also referred to, enabling us to form some idea of the business transactions of that tremendous monopoly, the Hudson Bay Company. Before many months can pass away we hope to see the ardent desire of the people gratified and to welcome another star in the galaxy of States.

WHO KILLED THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF NEW YORK?

From the N. Y. Sun. Is the Republican press of this city to blame for the bickerings and the impotence of the Republican party here? We answer decidedly that it is not; and we speak with the more readiness because we do not belong to the Republican press, and judge of the Republican party, as of all other parties, from its character and its acts, and not as if the Sun were one of its organs.

The Boston Transcript denounces the quarrels, mismanagement, and weakness of the party in this city, and avers that "the conductors of the New York Republican newspapers are responsible for this condition of things." This is nonsense. What Republican newspaper is it that has put great efforts here, that should have controlled and built up the party into improper hands? What Republican newspaper has sold the Republican organization to Tammany Hall? What newspaper has broken the party into three or four conflicting factions? What newspaper has employed Democratic repeaters to carry Republican primary elections? These are the evils that make the party here a byword. They are connected together, and should have been cured together. But it has not been done, and probably cannot be.

It is not the Republican newspapers that have broken down Republicanism in this city and State. It is General Grant. He is the assassin of the Republican party in New York, and he has done his work thoroughly and well. It was weak before he took it in hand; he might have made it strong and successful; instead of that he has knocked it in the head.

A PHILADELPHIA FANCY.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. There is in Philadelphia a Woman's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. This is the newest fashion, and is rapidly absorbing the energies that heretofore have gone forth towards the ordinary objects of philanthropy. The society boasts no female Bergh, who in top-boots contends with cruel truckmen and merciless car drivers, but it reports a commendable flow of funds to its treasury, and a suitable method for expending such funds. It proposes, womanlike, to begin with the children, and having first taught them to be humane, and creative, it expects to find in a few years a world full of men and women who will be governed by the same law of kindness. The society has therefore published for the use of children certain small books called "Early Lessons in Kindness," and some verses entitled the "Horse's Petition" and "Take not the Life you Cannot Give." To each boy who can recite to his teacher the "Horse's Petition," and to each girl who can do the same by "Take not the Life," etc., it proposes to present a sweet photograph of Gray Friar's Bobby, the Scotch terrier dog who has slept on his master's grave for seven years and a half. Such is the seductive method by which the fellow Philadelphiaans are to be beguiled from attending to the innumerable burdens to the casual expences of friendless dogs, or exploding unexpected torpedoes upon the harmonious chords that make the midnight air vibrate with the sweet concord of their amorous lays.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 54 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Dec. 22, 1869. Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 7th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 5 o'clock P. M. to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten-Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, November 29, 1869. The Board of Directors of the American Merchants' Union Express Company has this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS (\$3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869. Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the unpaid stock of said company have been made, and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed and called for and demanded from them on or before the said day.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 64 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1869. The SIX PER CENT interest coupons first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, due January 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 22 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 25, 1869. The Coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold coin on and after that date, at the National City Bank, New York.

OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1869. The Six Per Cent Interest Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the Banking House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 20 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of January, at 4 o'clock P. M. when an election will be held for Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25, 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 1st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE READING RAILROAD COMPANY, held January 10, 1870, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers for 1870: PRESIDENT, FRANKLIN B. GOWEN. MANAGERS, J. B. Lippincott, J. H. Burdett, John Anshutz, R. B. Cabess, Stephen Colwell, GEORGE H. FORD, SAMUEL W. BROWN, SECRETARIES, WILLIAM H. WEBB, J. H. GAT.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 50-60 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date. JOS. F. MAROER, City Treasurer.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 226 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company, and an election of Directors to serve for ensuing year, will be held at their Office on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY (SOUTHERN BRANCH). Coupons of the Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this road due on 1st prox. will be paid on and after that date, free from Government tax, by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 WALL STREET, New York.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCOHOLIC Glycerine. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists. R. G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT STREET.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the scientific use of RUBBER COILS FOR EXTRACTING TEETH, and devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth with perfect ease and without pain. Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 33

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth without pain, by the use of fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 511 WALNUT ST. 130

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and permanent hair dye, reliable, instant, and without disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists. Put up in 1/2 and 1/4 Pint Bottles, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Hair Factory, No. 15 BOND STREET, New York. 4727

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, \$5,000,000. SABINE, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

HOSIERY, ETC. NOW OPEN AT HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE, No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS, GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS, GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS, GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS, GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, LADIES' MERINO VESTS, LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS, LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS, CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR, GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.

Also, a very large assortment of COTTON WOOL AND MERINO HOSIERY.

CO-PARTNERSHIPS. MR. GEORGE S. STEWART IS ADMITTED TO AN INTEREST IN THE BUSINESS OF CHARLES WILLIAMS, Manufacturer of Hosiery, Bangor, Me., Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1870.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE. DUNTON & JERSON. 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by DUNTON & JERSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET. CHAMPAGNE. Agents for Her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Cote Blanche, Cote Noire, and Charles Fere's Grand Vin de France, and Vin Imperial, M. K. Man & Co. of Mayence, Sparkling Noelle and RHINE WINES. MAINTENON.—Old Island, South Side Reserve, SHIRAZ.—F. Rudolph, Amittelstadt, Topaz, Vallet, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc. PORTS.—Vinho Vello Real, Valletta, and Crown. CLARETS.—From Alsace & Co. Montferrier and Duc. Grand, Claret and Sauternes Wines. ISLANDS.—Hessians, Oard, Dupay & Co's various varieties.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets. Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, OIL, OLIVE OIL, ETC., and COMMISSION MERCHANTS. For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHISKY AND BOURBON WHISKY. 5 25 2pt.

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets. 5 25 2pt. DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS, DEALERS IN THE BETTER CLASS OF DRY GOODS, HAVE REDUCED THE PRICES OF ALL WINTER GOODS.

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